

# **A CLINICAL STUDY OF PARTIAL OCCLUSION THERAPY IN MANAGEMENT OF AMBLYOPIA IN CHILDREN AGED 5YEARS TO 15 YEARS**

## **AIM OF THE STUDY**

- To determine the prevalence of amblyopia in school going children
- To study the types of amblyopia occurring during school years.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This is cross sectional and time bound study. This study is to be conducted among 50 children attending the OP as well as the screening school health programs

### **Inclusion Criterion**

Patients aged 5-15 years.

### **Exclusion Criteria**

- Patients with known cause of reduced visual acuity
- Patients with myopia greater than spherical equivalent of -6.00D
- History of previous amblyopia treatment within one year of involvement.
- Prior intraocular surgery.
- Known skin reaction to patch or bandage adhesive

- Dropouts and non-compliant patients were excluded from final analysis

## **Methodology**

Children with decreased visual acuity and complaints of asthenopia and deviation of eye were thoroughly examined and their refractive status, anterior segment evaluation and posterior segment examination was done. A diagnosis of Amblyopia was made and they were further grouped into moderate and severe. A few numbers of the patients who presented with temporal pallor of disc were subjected to CT scan to rule out organic lesion. A thorough refractive correction was done. Compliance to treatment for more effective results was stressed to both the patient and parents. They were followed up after three months. However, a very limited number of patients who failed to improve even after six months were referred for alternate treatment options

## **CONCLUSION**

There is a significant difference in the outcomes with age as a factor and patients with normal posterior segment showed better results in three months than patients with temporal pallor of the disc, however the tessellated fundus being a confounding factor. Role of community ophthalmology is keystone in prevention of development of amblyopia.

## **KEYWORDS**

Amblyopia, School health, Occlusion therapy